Claim 3 : Search for inflammatory skin diseases.

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lichen (li'ken)

A discrete flat papule or an aggregate of papules giving a patterned configuration resembling lichen growing on rocks. [G. *leichen*,1 lichen; a lichenlike eruption]

***l.* myxedematosus** a lichenoid eruption of papules on the upper body of mucinous edema due to deposit of glycosaminoglycans in the skin and fibroblast proliferation, in the absence of endocrine disease. Monoclonal gammopathy is often present. SEE ALSO: scleromyxedema. SYN: papular *mucinosis*.

***l.* nitidus** minute asymptomatic whitish or pinkish papules; lesions, which are flat-topped, rarely may coexist with *l.* planus and may involve male genitalia.

***l.* nuchae** *l.* simplex of the neck, usually in women.

***l.* obtusus** a form in which the papules are large and rounded instead of flattened.

oral (erosive) *l.* planus oral manifestations of *l.* planus characterized by white striae (Wickham striae) of the oral mucous membrane and sometimes associated with ulceration; patients may or may not exhibit a history of cutaneous *l.* planus.

***l.* planopilaris** a rare, patchy alopecia with follicular hyperkeratosis of the scalp and lymphocytic perifolliculitis with *l.* planus elsewhere.

***l.* planus** eruption of flat-topped, shiny, violaceous papules on flexor surfaces, male genitalia, and buccal mucosa of unknown cause; may form linear groups; microscopically characterized by a band-like subepidermal lymphocytic infiltrate. Spontaneous resolution is common after months to years.

***l.* planus annularis** a form in which the papules are grouped in ring figures.

***l.* planus follicularis** *l.* planus of the hair follicles, usually of the scalp.

***l.* planus hypertrophicus** verrucoid or warty lesions occurring on legs and thighs in association with *l.* planus elsewhere. SYN: *l.* planus verrucosus.

***l.* planus verrucosus** SYN: *l.* planus hypertrophicus.

***l.* ruber moniliformis** a rare dermatosis consisting of small reddish papules arranged in narrow beaded bands and covering large areas of the body.

***l.* sclerosus et atrophicus** an eruption consisting of pruritic white atrophic papules and plaques that may be discrete or confluent and may contain a central depression or a black keratotic plug microscopically showing epidermal hyperkeratosis and atrophy, superficial dermal edema and homogenization, and mid-dermal inflammation; occurs most commonly in prepubertal and postmenopausal females; vulval involvement was formerly called kraurosis vulvae.

***l.* scrofulosorum** small asymptomatic *l.* papules on the trunk of children with tuberculosis; acid-fast bacilli are not seen in the dermal granulomas. SYN: papular *tuberculid*.

***l.* simplex chronicus** a thickened area of itching skin resulting from rubbing and scratching.

***l.* spinulosus** eruption of conical papules, of unknown cause, which have an adherent scaly surface; may be related to *l.* planus.
***l.* striatus** a self-limited papular eruption occurring primarily in children (more commonly in females); the lesions are arranged in linear groups and usually occur on one extremity.

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prurigo (proo-ri'go)

A chronic disease of the skin marked by a persistent eruption of papules that itch intensely. [L. itch, fr. ***prurio,*** 1 to itch]
actinic *p.* SYN: *p.* aestivalis.
***p.* aestivalis** *p.* recurring each summer, becoming very severe as long as the hot weather continues. SYN: actinic *p.*, summer *p.*.
Besnier *p.* European term for *p.*, possibly atopic.
***p.* gestationis** a pruritic papular skin disease occurring in pregnant women, without adversely affecting pregnancy or the fetus.
Hebra *p.* a severe form of chronic dermatitis with secondary infection in which there are constantly recurring, intensely itchy papules and nodules, often associated with atopy.
***p.* mitis** a mild form of a chronic dermatitis characterized by recurring, intensely itching papules and nodules, probably atopic.
***p.* nodularis** an eruption of hard, dome-shaped nodules (Picker nodules) in the skin caused by rubbing and accompanied by intense itching; occasionally due to mycobacterial infection, the cause is usually unknown.
***p.* simplex** a mild form of *p.* having a pronounced tendency to relapse.
summer *p.* SYN: *p.* aestivalis.

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pityriasis (pit-i-ri'a-sis)

A dermatosis marked by branny desquamation. [G. fr. *pityron*, 1 bran, dandruff]
***p.* alba** patchy hypopigmentation of the skin resulting from mild dermatitis.
***p.* alba atrophicans** a scaling condition of the skin followed by atrophy.
***p.* capitis** SYN: dandruff.
***p.* circinata** SYN: *p.* rosea.
***p.* lichenoides** a self-limited skin disorder of children and adults, usually divided into *p.* lichenoides et varioliformis acuta and *p.* lichenoides chronica. SYN: *parapsoriasis* guttata.
***p.* lichenoides et varioliformis acuta (PLEVA)** an acute dermatitis affecting children and young adults that runs a relatively mild course and is self-limited, although persistence of lesions and recurrence of attacks are not uncommon; vesicles, papules, and crusted lesions eventually produce smallpox-like scars. SYN: Mucha-Habermann *disease*, *parapsoriasis* lichenoides et varioliformis acuta, *parapsoriasis* varioliformis.
***p.* linguae** SYN: geographic *tongue*.
***p.* maculata** SYN: *p.* rosea.
***p.* nigra** SYN: *tinea* nigra.
***p.* rosea** a self-limited eruption of macules or papules involving the trunk and, less frequently, extremities, scalp, and face; the lesions are usually oval and follow the crease lines of the skin; occurs most commonly in children and young adults and is frequently preceded by a single larger scaling lesion known as the herald patch. SYN: *p.* circinata, *p.* maculata.
***p.* rubra pilaris** an uncommon chronic pruritic eruption of the hair follicles, which become firm, red, surmounted with a horny plug, and often confluent to form scaly plaques; it is most conspicuously noted on the dorsa of the fingers and on the elbows and knees and is associated with erythema, thickening of the palms and soles, and opaque thickening of the nails.
***p.* versicolor** SYN: *tinea* versicolor.

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rosacea (ro-za'she-a)

Chronic vascular and follicular dilation involving the nose and contiguous portions of the cheeks; may vary from mild but persistent erythema to extensive hyperplasia of the sebaceous glands, seen especially in men as rhinophyma and by deep-seated papules and pustules; accompanied by telangiectasia at the affected erythematous sites. SYN: *acne* rosacea. [L. *rosaceus*, 1 rosy]
granulomatous *rosacea* papular lesions in *r.*, characterized microscopically by perifollicular granulomas with central necrosis and scattered giant cells. Lupus miliaris disseminatus faciei is probably a form of granulomatous *r.*. SYN: rosacea-like *tuberculid*, tuberculoid *rosacea*.
hypertrophic *rosacea* SYN: rhinophyma.
tuberculoid *rosacea* SYN: granulomatous *rosacea*.

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scleroderma (skler-o-der'ma)

Thickening and induration of the skin caused by new collagen formation, with atrophy of pilosebaceous follicles; either a manifestation of progressive systemic sclerosis or localized (morphea). See systemic *sclerosis*, morphea. SYN: systemic *s.*, systemic *sclerosis* (2) . [sclero- + G. *derma*,1 skin]
linear *s.* localized *s.* with band-like lesions of skin with induration, atrophy, hyper- or hypopigmentation, which may be disfiguring with extension into underlying tissues and joint contractures. Involvement of the forehead and scalp has been called coup de sabre (q.v.). SYN: *morphea* linearis.
localized *s.* SYN: morphea.
progressive familial *s.* [MIM*181750] a syndrome characterized by calcinosis cutis, Raynaud phenomenon, sclerodactyly, and telangiectasia; usually due to *s.* autosomal dominant form of progressive systemic sclerosis.
systemic *s.* SYN: scleroderma.

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granuloma (gran-u-lo'ma)

Term applied to nodular inflammatory lesions, usually small or granular, firm, persistent, and containing compactly grouped modified phagocytes such as epithelioid cells, giant cells, and other macrophages. SEE ALSO: granulomatosis. [granulo- + G. *-oma*, 1 tumor]

actinic *g.* an annular eruption on sun-exposed skin which microscopically shows phagocytosis of dermal elastic fibers by giant cells and histiocytes. SYN: Miescher *g.*.

amebic *g.* SYN: ameboma.

***g.* annulare** a chronic or recurrent, usually self-limited papular eruption that tends to develop on the distal portions of the extremities and over prominences, although the condition may be generalized; waxy papules tend to form annular lesions characterized microscopically by foci of dermal necrosis with mucin deposits, bordered by histiocytes with palisaded nuclei.

apical *g.* SYN: periapical *g.*.

beryllium *g.* a sarcoid-like granulomatous reaction to exposure to inhaled beryllium, or to skin cuts by fluorescent lamp glass.

bilharzial *g.* SYN: schistosome *g.*.

Capillaria* *g. granulomatous lesions found in the liver and lung are a tissue response at the site of eggs or worms.

cholesterol *g.* *g.* with prominent clefts of cholesterol surrounded by foreign-body giant cells found in chronic otitis media and sinusitis.

coccidioidal *g.* SYN: secondary *coccidioidomycosis*.

cutaneous leishmaniasis *g.* lymphocytic *g.* with necrotic centers found during the healing process.

dental *g.* SYN: periapical *g.*.

Enterobius* *g. lesions containing dead worms and eggs of this nematode; have been found in vagina, cervix, fallopian tubes, omentum, peritoneum, liver, kidneys, and lungs.

eosinophilic *g.* a form of Langerhans histiocytosis predominately involving the bones of young people; may be solitary or multiple; histologically composed of Langerhans cells and eosinophils.

***g.* faciale** persistent, well-demarcated, reddish-brown nodules of unknown cause that usually appear on the face in middle age and consist of a dense dermal infiltrate of eosinophils and neutrophils, separated from the epidermis and hair follicles, with fibrinoid vasculitis of unknown cause.

fish-tank *g.* SYN: swimming pool *g.*.

foreign body *g.* a *g.* caused by the presence of foreign particulate material in tissue, characterized by a histiocytic reaction with foreign body giant cells.

***g.* gangrenescens** SYN: lethal midline *g.*.

giant cell *g.* a nonneoplastic lesion characterized by a proliferation of granulation tissue containing numerous multinucleated giant cells; it occurs on the gingiva and alveolar mucosa (occasionally on other soft tissues) where it presents as a soft red-blue hemorrhagic nodular swelling; it also occurs within the mandible or maxilla as a unilocular or multilocular radiolucency; microscopically similar

lesions occur in the tubular bones of the hands and feet, are considered neoplastic, and may have a malignant course. Identical bony lesions may be seen in hyperparathyroidism and cherubism. SEE ALSO: giant cell *tumor* of bone. SYN: giant cell *epulis*, reparative giant cell *g.*.

***g.* gravidarum** a pyogenic *g.* developing on the gingiva during pregnancy; thought to be related to hormonally altered response of the oral mucous membranes to local irritants such as bacterial plaque on adjacent teeth. SYN: pregnancy *tumor*.

infectious *g.* any granulomatous lesion known to be caused by a living agent; e.g., bacteria, fungi, helminths.

***g.* inguinale** a specific *g.*, classified as a venereal disease and caused by Calymmatobacterium granulomatis observed in macrophages as Donovan bodies; the ulcerating granulomatous lesions occur in the inguinal regions and the genitalia; peripheral extension of the lesions produces extensive destruction. SYN: *g.* venereum.

laryngeal *g.* a polypoid projection of granulomatous tissue into the lumen of the larynx, commonly following a traumatic tracheal intubation.

lethal midline *g.* 1. destruction of the nasal septum, hard palate, lateral nasal walls, paranasal sinuses, skin of the face, orbit and nasopharynx by an inflammatory infiltrate with atypical lymphocytic and histiocytic cells; a form of lymphoma in most cases. **2.** obsolete term for polymorphic *reticulosis*. SYN: *g.* gangrenescens, malignant *g.*, midline malignant reticulosis *g.*.

lipoid *g.* *g.* characterized by aggregates or accumulations of fairly large mononuclear phagocytes that contain lipid.

lipophagic *g.* a lesion formed as a result of the inflammatory reaction provoked by foci of necrosis in subcutaneous fat, as in certain types of traumatic injury; the central focus of necrotic material is surrounded by an irregular zone of numerous macrophages, many of which become laden with tiny globules of lipid.

lymphatic filariasis *g.* granulomatous lesion often found surrounding dead microfilariae.

Majocchi *g.* inflammatory ringworm of the glabrous skin. SYN: *tinea* profunda.

malignant *g.* SYN: lethal midline *g.*.

Miescher *g.* SYN: actinic *g.*.

***g.* multiforme** a chronic granulomatous annular eruption of the skin on the upper body in older adults in central Africa; of unknown cause.

ocular larva (larva migrans) *g.* eosinophilic granulomata found surrounding dead worms (generally, *Toxocara* spp.) in the eye; may mimic retinoblastoma.

oily *g.* reaction to inclusion of a bulky, insoluble liquid (often an oily substance) which occurs several months, but sometimes years, after injection of the material.

paracoccidioidal *g.* SYN: paracoccidioidomycosis.

Paragonimus* *g. lesions caused by adult worms and eggs of the lung fluke trapped in the pulmonary parenchyma.

periapical *g.* a proliferation of granulation tissue surrounding the apex of a nonvital tooth and arising in response to pulpal necrosis. SYN: apical *g.*, dental *g.*, root end *g.*.

pulse *g.* SYN: giant cell hyaline *angiopathy*.

pyogenic *g.*, *g.* pyogenicum an acquired small rounded mass of highly vascular granulation tissue, frequently with an ulcerated surface, projecting from the skin, especially of the face, or oral mucosa; histologically, the mass is a lobular capillary hemangioma. SYN: lobular capillary *hemangioma*.

reparative *g.* complication of stapedectomy in which a *g.* forms in the oval window around the prosthesis; it results in a sensory hearing loss.

reparative giant cell *g.* SYN: giant cell *g.*.

root end *g.* SYN: periapical *g.*.

sarcoidal *g.* a non-necrotizing epithelioid cell *g.* similar to those seen in sarcoidosis.
schistosome *g.* a granulomatous lesion formed around schistosome eggs embedded in tissues in cases of schistosomiasis (bilharziasis); typically these granulomata are found in intestinal tissues (Schistosoma japonicum or S. mansoni infection), bladder tissue (S. haematobium), and hepatic tissue (all human schistosomes). SYN: bilharzial *g.*.
sea urchin *g.* granulomatous nodules, either foreign-body type or composed of epithelioid cells, from the retention of the spine of the sea urchin, occurring several months after the wounding of the skin.
silica *g.* eruption of granulomatous lesions due to traumatic inoculation of the skin with sand, or materials that contain silica; this condition may follow dermabrasion using sandpaper technique.
silicotic *g.* granulomatous nodule resulting from deposition of silica particles, usually occurring in lung.
swimming pool *g.* a chronic, verrucous lesion most commonly seen on the knees; due to infection by Mycobacterium marinum. SYN: fish-tank *g.*.
trichinosis *g.* lesions caused by cell death after penetration of migrating newborn nematode larvae.
***g.* tropicum** SYN: yaws.
umbilical *g.* moist granulation tissue at the center of the umbilicus in neonates.
***g.* venereum** SYN: *g.* inguinale.
zirconium *g.* *g.* from zirconium salts, usually occurring in the axillae, from antiperspirants containing this material, or from the application of hydrous zirconium oxide (zirconium oxide) to poison (poison ivy) lesions.

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arthritis, pl .arthritides (ar-thri'tis, ar-thrit'i-dez)

Inflammation of a joint or a state characterized by inflammation of joints. SYN: articular *rheumatism*. [G. fr. ***arthron***,1 joint, + *-itis*,1 inflammation]
acute rheumatic ***a.*** *a.* due to rheumatic fever.
chronic absorptive ***a.*** SYN: *a.* mutilans.
chylous ***a.*** *a.* with a high lymph content in synovial fluid, usually due to filariasis.
***a.* deformans** SYN: rheumatoid *a.*.
degenerative ***a.*** SYN: osteoarthritis.
enteropathic ***a.*** a form of *a.* sometimes resembling rheumatoid *a.* which may complicate the course of ulcerative colitis, Crohn disease, or other intestinal disease.
filarial ***a.*** *a.* occurring in filariasis, probably due to extravasation of lipid-rich lymph resembling chyle into the joint space.
gonococcal ***a.*** joint space infection in humans caused by disseminated Neisseria gonorrhoeae; characteristically monarticular, but may be polyarticular. SYN: gonorrheal arthritis.
gonorrheal arthritis SYN: gonococcal *a.*.
gouty ***a.*** inflammation of the joints in gout.
hemophilic ***a.*** joint disease resulting from hemophilic bleeding into a joint.
hypertrophic ***a.*** variant of osteoarthritis characterized by afferent periarticular osteophyte formation.
Jaccoud ***a.*** a rare form of chronic *a.*, reported to occur after attacks of acute rheumatic fever, characterized by an unusual form of bone erosion of the metacarpal heads and by ulnar deviation of the fingers; it resembles rheumatoid *a.*, but with less overt inflammation, and rheumatoid factor is absent. SYN: Jaccoud *arthropathy*.
juvenile ***a.*****, juvenile rheumatoid** ***a.*** chronic *a.* beginning in childhood, most cases of which are pauciarticular, i.e., affecting few joints. Several patterns of illness have been identified: in one subset, primarily affecting girls, iritis is common and antinuclear antibody is usually present; another subset, primarily affecting boys, frequently includes spinal *a.* resembling ankylosing spondylitis; some cases are true rheumatoid *a.* beginning in childhood and characterized by the presence of rheumatoid factor and destructive deforming joint changes, often undergoing remission at puberty. SEE ALSO: Still *disease*. SYN: juvenile chronic *a.*.
juvenile chronic ***a.*** SYN: juvenile *a.*.
Lyme ***a.*** the arthritic manifestation of Lyme disease.
***a.* mutilans** a form of chronic rheumatoid *a.* in which osteolysis occurs with extensive destruction of the joint cartilages and bony surfaces with pronounced deformities, chiefly of the hands and feet; similar changes occur in some cases of psoriatic *a.*. SYN: chronic absorptive *a.*.
neuropathic ***a.*** *a.* associated with an underlying neurologic disorder, e.g., syringomyelia, tabes dorsalis, diabetes mellitus.
***a.* nodosa** obsolete term for rheumatoid *a.*.
ochronotic ***a.*** osteoarthritis occurring as a complication of

ochronosis.
proliferative ***a.*** term for rheumatoid *a.*, based on the characteristic proliferation of the synovial membrane seen in joints affected by the disease.
psoriatic ***a.*** the concurrence of psoriasis and polyarthritis, resembling rheumatoid *a.* but thought to be a specific disease entity, seronegative for rheumatoid factor and often involving the digits. SEE ALSO: *a.* mutilans. SYN: arthropathia psoriatica.
pyogenic ***a.*** SYN: suppurative *a.*.
reactive ***a.*** sterile, usually transient polyarthropathy following various infectious diseases.
rheumatoid ***a.*** a generalized disease, occurring more often in women, which primarily affects connective tissue; *a.* is the dominant clinical manifestation, involving many joints, especially those of the hands and feet, accompanied by thickening of articular soft tissue, with extension of synovial tissue over articular cartilages, which become eroded; the course is variable but often is chronic and progressive, leading to deformities and disability. SYN: *a.* deformans, nodose *rheumatism* (1) .
septic ***a.*** SYN: suppurative *a.*.
suppurative ***a.*** acute inflammation of synovial membranes, with purulent effusion into a joint, due to bacterial infection; the usual route of infection is hemic to the synovial tissue, causing destruction of the articular cartilage, and may become chronic, with sinus formation, osteomyelitis, deformity, and disability. SYN: purulent *synovitis*, pyarthrosis, pyogenic *a.*, septic *a.*, suppurative *synovitis*.

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alopecia (al-o-pe'she-a)

Absence or loss of hair. SYN: baldness, calvities, pelade. [G. *alopekia,* 1 a disease like fox mange, fr. *alopex,* 1 a fox]
***alopecia* adnata** underdevelopment of the lashes. SEE ALSO: *alopecia* congenitalis, milphosis. SYN: madarosis (2) .
androgenic *alopecia* gradual decrease of scalp hair density in adults with transformation of terminal to vellus hairs, which become lost as a result of familial increased susceptibility of hair follicles to androgen secretion following puberty. Two areas of the scalp are commonly affected in men; when it occurs in females it is associated with other evidence of excessive androgen activity, such as hirsutism. Autosomal dominant inheritance. See female pattern *alopecia*, male pattern *alopecia*. SYN: common *baldness*.
***alopecia* areata [MIM*104000]** a common condition of undetermined etiology characterized by circumscribed, nonscarring, usually asymmetrical areas of baldness on the scalp, eyebrows, and bearded portion of the face. Hairy skin anywhere on the body may be affected; occasionally follows autosomal dominant inheritance. Peribulbar lymphocytic infiltration and association with autoimmune disorders suggest an autoimmune etiology. Slow enlargement with eventual regrowth within 1 year is common, but relapse is frequent and progression to *alopecia* totalis may occur, especially with childhood onset.
***alopecia* capitis totalis** SYN: *alopecia* totalis.
cicatricial *alopecia* SYN: scarring *alopecia*. [L. cicatrix, cicatricis, scar + suffix -al, characterized by]
***alopecia* congenitalis** absence of all hair at birth. May be associated with psychomotor epilepsy [MIM*104130]; autosomal dominant or X-linked [MIM*300042] inheritance. SYN: congenital *baldness*, hypotrichiasis (2) .
congenital sutural *alopecia* obsolete term for *dyscephalia* mandibulo-oculofacialis.
female pattern *alopecia* diffuse partial hair loss in the centroparietal area of the scalp, with preservation of the frontal and temporal hairlines; the most frequent type of androgenic *a.* in women.
***alopecia* hereditaria** SYN: male pattern *alopecia*.
***alopecia* leprotica** thinning or total loss of the lateral third of the eyebrows, eyelashes, and body hairs, seen in leprosy; loss of scalp hair is rare.
***alopecia* liminaris frontalis** SYN: *alopecia* marginalis.
lipedematous *alopecia* *a.* with itching, soreness, or tenderness of the scalp in black women; the scalp is thickened and soft, subcutaneous fat is increased, and the hair is sparse and short.
male pattern *alopecia* [MIM*109200] the most common form of androgenic *a.*, seen in men as receding frontal and bilateral triangular temple hairlines, and a balding patch on the vertex, which may progress to complete *a.* inheritance is autosomal dominant in males, recessive in females. SYN: *alopecia* hereditaria, male pattern *baldness*, patterned *alopecia*.

***alopecia* marginalis** hair loss at the hairline, a condition most commonly seen in blacks; commonly transient and caused by chronic traction, although long-continued traction may cause permanent *a.*. SYN: *alopecia* liminaris frontalis.
***alopecia* medicamentosa** diffuse hair loss, most notably of the scalp, caused by administration of various types of drugs.
moth-eaten *alopecia* patchy hair loss of parietal and occipital regions of the scalp, characteristic of secondary syphilis.
***alopecia* mucinosa** follicular mucinosis with *a.* appearing in areas of erythema and edema in the bearded portion of the face or in the scalp.
patterned *alopecia* SYN: male pattern *alopecia*.
postoperative pressure *alopecia* SYN: pressure *alopecia*.
postpartum *alopecia* temporary diffuse telogen loss of scalp hair at the termination of pregnancy.
premature *alopecia*, *alopecia* prematura male pattern baldness appearing at an unusually early age.
***alopecia* presenilis** ordinary or common baldness occurring in early or middle life without any apparent disease of the scalp.
pressure *alopecia* loss of hair over a circumscribed area usually on the posterior scalp, resulting from the continuous pressure on the occiput in a lengthy operative procedure, or unconsciousness following a drug overdose. SYN: postoperative pressure *alopecia*.
scarring *alopecia* *a.* in which hair follicles are irreversibly destroyed by scarring processes including trauma, burns, lupus erythematosus, lichen planopilaris, scleroderma, folliculitis decalvans, or of uncertain cause (pseudopelade). SYN: cicatricial *alopecia*.
***alopecia* senilis** the normal loss of scalp hair in old age.
***alopecia* symptomatica** *a.* occurring in the course of various constitutional or local diseases, or following prolonged febrile illness.

***alopecia* syphilitica** moth-eaten *a.* of secondary syphilis.
***alopecia* totalis** total loss of hair of the scalp either within a very short period of time or from progression of localized *a.*, especially *a.* areata. Cf.:*alopecia* universalis. SYN: *alopecia* capitis totalis.
***alopecia* toxica** hair loss attributed to febrile illness.
traction *alopecia* circumscribed or diffuse loss of hair resulting from repetitive traction on the hair by pulling or twisting; also occurs after excessive application of hair "softeners" such as permanent wave solutions or hot combs. Alopecia1 marginalis is a form of traction *a.*. SYN: traumatic *alopecia*.
traumatic *alopecia* SYN: traction *alopecia*.
***alopecia* triangularis (tri'ang-oo-la-ris)** bilateral receding temporal hair lines in male pattern *a.*.
***alopecia* triangularis congenitalis** a congenital triangular patch of baldness on the frontal or temporal region of the scalp.
***alopecia* universalis** total loss of hair from all parts of the body. Cf.:*alopecia* totalis.

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vitiligo, pl .vitiligines (vit-i-li'go, vit-i-lij'i-nez)

The appearance on otherwise normal skin of nonpigmented white patches of varied sizes, often symmetrically distributed and usually bordered by hyperpigmented areas; hair in the affected areas is usually white. Epidermal melanocytes are completely lost in depigmented areas by an autoimmune process. SYN: acquired *leukoderma*. [L. a skin eruption, fr. *vitium*, 1 blemish, vice]
***v.* iridis** small white patches in brown irides.

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lupus (loo'pus)

A term originally used to depict erosion (as if gnawed) of the skin, now used with modifying terms designating the various diseases listed below. [L. wolf]

chilblain *l.* **1.** SYN: chilblain *l.* erythematosus. **2.** lupus pernio that is a manifestation of sarcoidosis.

chilblain *l.* erythematosus skin lesions seen in patients with *l.* erythematosus, resembling the small, hardened nodular areas of a cold injury called chilblains. SYN: chilblain *l.* (1).

chronic discoid *l.* erythematosus SYN: discoid *l.* erythematosus.

cutaneous *l.* erythematosus **1.** skin disease seen in patients with discoid form of *l.* erythematosus; **2.** a term for a variety of skin lesions seen in systemic *l.* erythematosus.

discoid *l.* erythematosus a form of *l.* erythematosus in which cutaneous lesions are present; these commonly appear on the face and are atrophic plaques with erythema, hyperkeratosis, follicular plugging, and telangiectasia; in some instances systemic *l.* erythematosis may develop. SYN: chronic discoid *l.* erythematosus.

disseminated *l.* erythematosus SYN: systemic *l.* erythematosus.

drug-induced *l.* the syndrome of systemic *l.* erythematosus induced by exposure to drugs, especially procainamide or hydralazine and characterized by antihistone antibodies. More benign than the usual disease, with less renal involvement. The syndrome clears after stopping the offending drug. SYN: hydralazine *syndrome*.

***l.* erythematosus (LE, L.E.)** an illness that may be chronic (characterized by skin lesions alone), subacute (characterized by recurring superficial nonscarring skin lesions that are more disseminated and present more acute features both clinically and histologically than those seen in the chronic discoid phase), or systemic or disseminated (in which antinuclear antibodies are present and in which there is almost always involvement of vital structures). SEE ALSO: discoid *l.* erythematosus, systemic *l.* erythematosus.

***l.* erythematosus, neonatal** *l.* erythematosus present at birth as a result of placentally transmitted antibodies from a mother with systemic *l.* erythematosus; characterized by transient hematopoietic and cutaneous lesions and permanent cardiac abnormalities.

***l.* erythematosus profundus** a subcutaneous panniculitis with marked lymphocyte infiltration of fat lobules giving rise to deep-seated, firm, rubbery nodules that sometimes become ulcerated, usually of the face; may occur in systemic and localized *l.* erythematosus. SYN: *l.* profundus.

***l.* livedo** persistent cyanotic lesions on the extremities, associated with the cutaneous manifestations of Raynaud disease.

***l.* miliaris disseminatus faciei** a milletlike papular eruption of the face associated with a (histopathologically) tuberculoid perifollicular infiltration but probably related to rosacea rather than tuberculous infection.

neonatal *l.* *l.* erythematosus occurring in newborn children of mothers who had lupus during pregnancy; anti-SSA antibodies

usually should be screened for; 50% have anti-nuclear antibodies. A variety of skin lesions are seen, which can resolve or leave scarring; the syndrome usually resolves; however, cardiac manifestations can be fatal. Some children develop systemic lupus later in life.
***l.* pernio** chronic indurated purple granulomatous skin of sarcoidosis lesion, clinically resembling frostbite, involving ears, cheeks, nose, lips, and forehead; usually with intrathoracic sarcoidosis.
***l.* profundus (pro-fun'dus)** SYN: *l.* erythematosus profundus. [L. deep]
***l.* serpiginosus** a cutaneous tuberculous lesion that spreads peripherally, healing centrally with scar formation.
systemic *l.* erythematosus (SLE) an inflammatory connective tissue disease with variable features, frequently including fever, weakness and fatigability, joint pains or arthritis resembling rheumatoid arthritis, diffuse erythematous skin lesions on the face, neck, or upper extremities, with liquefaction degeneration of the basal layer and epidermal atrophy, lymphadenopathy, pleurisy or pericarditis, glomerular lesions, anemia, hyperglobulinemia, and a positive LE cell test, with serum antibodies to nuclear protein and sometimes to double-stranded DNA and other substances. SYN: disseminated *l.* erythematosus.
***l.* vulgaris** cutaneous tuberculosis with characteristic nodular lesions on the face, particularly about the nose and ears.